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CLAIMS

- 1. A parental artificial antigen presenting cell (AAPC) comprising a eukaryotic cell expressing β2-microglobulin and at least one exogenous accessory molecule.
- 5 2. An MHC-specific parental artificial antigen presenting cell (AAPC) comprising a eukaryotic cell expressing β2-microglobulin, at least one exogenous accessory molecule and a human leukocyte antigen (HLA) molecule of a single type.
- An artificial antigen presenting cell (AAPC) comprising a eukaryotic cell
 expressing an antigen presenting complex comprising β2-microglobulin, at least one
 exogenous accessory molecule, a human leukocyte antigen (HLA) molecule of a single
 type and presenting at least one exogenous T cell-specific epitope.
- 4. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the cell is selected from the group consisting of human, murine, rodentia, insect, or any other mammalian cells.
 - 5. The AAPC according to claim 4, wherein the cell is human.
 - 6. The AAPC according to claim 5, wherein the cell is autologous.
 - 7. The AAPC according to claim 6, wherein the cell is non-autologous.
 - 8. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the cell is selected from the group consisting of fibroblast, T lymphocyte, tumor cell, transformed cell line, cell of hematopoietic origin, keratinocyte muscle cell or stromal cell.
 - 9. The AAPC according to claim 8, wherein the cell is a fibroblast.

- 10. The AAPC according to claim 8, wherein the cell is a T lymphocyte.
- 11. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the β 2-microglobulin is endogenous.
- 12. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the β 2-microglobulin is exogenous.
- 13. The AAPC of claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the β2-microglobulin is human
 β2-microglobulin.
 - 14. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein the accessory molecule is selected from the group consisting of B7.1, B7.2, ICAM-1, LFA-3, CD40, CD40L, SLAM and 41BB ligand.
 - 15. The AAPC according to claim 14, wherein the accessory molecule is B7.1.
 - 16. The AAPC according to claim 14, wherein the accessory molecule is ICAM-1.
- 20 17. The AAPC according to claim 14, wherein the accessory molecules are B7.1 and ICAM-1.
 - 18. The AAPC according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the HLA molecule is endogenous.
- 25 19. The AAPC according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the HLA molecule is exogenous.
 - 20. The AAPC of claim 2 or 3 wherein the HLA molecule type is HLA-I.

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- 21. The AAPC according to claim 20, wherein the HLA type is HLA-I and is selected from the group consisting of A2.1, or any other HLA A, B or C.
- 22. The AAPC according to claim 21, wherein the HLA molecule is A2.1.
- 23. The AAPC of claim 3 wherein the at least one exogenous T cell specific epitope comprises a plurality of antigens.
- 24. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the T cell-specific epitope is derived from a peptide specific to a tumor cell, a bacterial cell, a virus, a parasite or a normal human cell.
 - 25. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the T cell-specific epitope is derived from a peptide that is a mutant or enhanced peptide derived from naturally occurring peptide specific to a tumor cell, a bacterial cell, a virus, a parasite or a normal human cell.
 - 26. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is A1 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of YTSDYFISY, YLDDPDLKY, IADMGHLKY, STDHIPILY, DSDGSFFLY, ATDFKFAMY, YTAVVPLVY and YTDYGGLIFNSY.
 - 27. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is A2.1 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of LLDVPTAAV, SLLPAIVEL, YLLPAIVEL, MVDGTLLLL, YMNGTMSQV, MLLSVPLLLG, LLLDVPTAAV, LLLDVPTAAV,
- 25 LLLDVPTAAVQA, and VLFRGGPRGLLAVA.

- 28. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is A11 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of SVLNLVIVK, KVVNPLFEK, RTONVLGEK, ASFDKAKLK, and ATAGDGXXELRK.
- The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is A24 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of KYPNEFFLL, YYEEQHPEL, AYVHMVTHF, and VYXKHPVSX.
- 30. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is A68.1 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of DVFRDPALK, KTGGPIYKR, and TVFDAKRLIGR.
 - 31. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is B7 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of APRTVALTA, APRTLVLLL,
- 15 APRPPPKPM, SPRYIFTML, RPKSNIVLL, LVMAPRTVL, APRTVALTAL, and AASKERSGVSL.
 - 32. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the HLA is B27 and the T cell specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of RRIKEIVKK, GRIDKPILK,
- 20 RRSKEITVR, RRVKEVVKK, and RRYQKSTWL.
 - 33. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the T cell-specific epitope is selected from the group consisting of influenza matrix, Mart-1, gp100, LMP-1, Wt-1, acid phosphatase, Her-2/neu and telomerase.
 - 34. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the β 2-microglobulin and the accessory molecule are expressed from genes introduced into the cell by a recombinant virus.

- 35. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the β 2-microglobulin and the accessory molecule and the HLA molecule are expressed from genes introduced into the cell by a recombinant virus.
- 5 36. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the β2-microglobulin and the accessory molecule, the HLA molecule and the T cell specific epitope are expressed from genes introduced into the cell by a recombinant virus.
- 37. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the β2-microglobulin and the accessory
 10 molecule, the HLA molecule and the protein encoding the T cell specific epitope are expressed from genes introduced into the cell by a recombinant virus.
- 38. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the β2-microglobulin and the accessory molecule and the HLA molecule are expressed from genes introduced into the cell by a
 15 recombinant virus and the T cell specific epitope is loaded onto the cell.
 - 39. The AAPC according to claim 1, 2 or 3 further comprising mutations that decrease endogenous peptide transport.
- 20 40. The AAPC according to claim 3, wherein the antigen presenting complex is effective in activating cytotoxic T cells.
 - 41. A method of activating cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) comprising the steps of:
 - a) obtaining an AAPC according to claim 3;
 - b) obtaining a suitable population of T lymphocytes;
 - c) contacting the AAPC with the population of T lymphocytes under conditions suitable for T lymphocyte activation; and
 - d) isolating the activated CTLs.

- 42. The method according to claim 41, further comprising the step of:
 - e) restimulating the CTLs by contacting a second time with the AAPC.
- 43. A composition comprising the CTLs obtained by the method according to claim
- 5 41.
 - 44. A composition comprising the CTLs obtained by the method according to claim
 - 42.
- 10 45. A method of treating a patient in need thereof comprising administering an effective amount of any one of the compositions according to claim 3.
 - 46. A method of treating a patient in need thereof comprising administering an effective amount of the activated CTLs from the method of claim 41.
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- 47. A method of treating a patient in need thereof comprising administering an effective amount of the activated CTLs from the method of claim 42.
- 48. A method of screening for accessory molecules comprising the steps of:
- 20 a) obtaining an AAPC according to claim 3;
 - b) expressing genes encoding potential accessory molecules in the AAPC;
 - c) obtaining a control AAPC that is the same as b) but does not express potential accessory molecules;
 - d) obtaining a suitable population of T lymphocytes;
- e) contacting the T lymphocytes with the AAPC of b) under conditions suitable for activating T lymphocytes;
 - f) contacting the T lymphocytes with the AAPC of c) under conditions suitable for activating T lymphocytes; and

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g) comparing the activation of the T lymphocytes from e) to the activation of the T lymphocytes from f);

wherein, if the activation of the T lymphocytes from e) is greater than that of the T lymphocytes of f), the potential accessory molecule is designated an accessory molecule.

- 49. A method of screening for T cell-specific antigens comprising the steps of:
 - a) obtaining an AAPC according to claim 2;
 - b) allowing the cells of a) to present potential T cell specific antigens;
- obtaining a control AAPC that is the same as b) but does not present potential T cell specific antigens;
 - d) obtaining a suitable population of T lymphocytes;
 - e) contacting the T lymphocytes with the AAPC of b) under conditions suitable for activating T lymphocytes;
 - f) contacting the T lymphocytes with the AAPC of c) under conditions suitable for activating T lymphocytes; and
 - g) comparing the activation of the T lymphocytes from e) to the activation of the T lymphocytes from f);

wherein, if the activation of the T lymphocytes from e) is greater than that of the T lymphocytes of f), the potential T cell specific antigens is designated a T cell specific antigen.

- 50. The method according to claim 49, wherein the potential T cell specific epitope is expressed from a gene introduced into the cell by a recombinant virus.
- 51. The AAPC according to claim 49, wherein the potential T cell specific epitope is loaded onto the cell.

- 52. The AAPC according to claim 49, wherein the potential T cell specific epitope is produced by recombinatorial chemistry.
- 53. The AAPC according to claim 49, wherein the potential T cell specific epitope is produced by a phage display library.
 - 54. A method of identifying, within a test population of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs), CTLs specifically activated against a known T cell antigen comprising the steps of:
- a) obtaining an AAPC according to claim 3;
 - b) allowing the AAPC to present the known T cell antigen;
 - c) obtaining a control AAPC that is the same as b) but does not present the known T cell antigen;
 - d) obtaining the test population of T lymphocytes;
- e) contacting the test population of T lymphocytes with the AAPC of b) under conditions suitable for activating T lymphocytes;
 - f) contacting the T lymphocytes with the AAPC of c) under conditions suitable for activating T lymphocytes; and
 - g) comparing the activation of the T lymphocytes from e) to the activation of the T lymphocytes from f);

wherein, if the activation of the T lymphocytes from e) is greater than that of the T lymphocytes of f), the potential accessory molecule is designated an accessory molecule.

- 25 55. The method according to claim 54, wherein the known T cell specific epitope is expressed from a gene introduced into the cell by a recombinant virus.
 - 56. The AAPC according to claim 54, wherein the known T cell specific epitope is loaded onto the cell.

- 57. The method according to claim 54, wherein identification is by measuring cytokine secretion.
- 58. The method according to claim 57, wherein the cytokine is selected from the group consisting of IFN-γ, IL-4, IL-10 or TNF.
- 5 59. The method according to claim 57, wherein cytokine secretion is measured by immunologic methods.
 - 60. The method according to claim 54, wherein activation is measured by a T cell surface marker.
- 61. The method according to claim 60, wherein the T cell surface marker is an activation marker.
 - 62. The method according to claim 61, wherein the activation marker is selected from the group consisting of CD69, IL-2 receptor and IL-15 receptor.
 - 63. The method according to claim 60, wherein the T cell surface marker is an effector molecule.
- 15 64. The method according to claim 63, wherein the effector molecule is selected from the group consisting of FasL and trail.
 - 65. The method according to claim 54, further comprising the step of measuring the proportion of activated CTLs in the test population of CTLs.
- 66. The method according to claim 54 or 65, wherein the identifying or measuring is for diagnostic purposes.